THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1886.

No More Fighting Against Silver.

It is a noteworthy circumstance that although we are in the midst of an election canvass for Representatives to a new Congress, not a word is said anywhere about the silver question. Candidates are not asked to pledge themselves to vote against silver, notwithstanding the awful warning presented by the case of the Hon. William M. EVARTS. The enemies of silver seem to have abandoned the fight against it.

The fact is that the people have come around to the position taken by THE SUN two years ago, namely, that the coinage of the sliver dollar does no harm whatever. All the dollars coined up to this time and all that will be coined for the next five years merely replace a corresponding amount of retired national bank notes, and thus preserve the country from a contraction of the currency. The prophecies of financial disaster which were so confidently made at the beginning of 1885 have proved to be, as we said they would, of no more value than Mr. Wiggins's predictions of storms and earthquakes.

The silver doilar is here to stay.

What Will It Be ?

The largest intelligent estimates of the vote for George put it somewhere between forty and fifty thousand.

Yet there is nothing in the movement, no solid idea back of it, nothing to be gained by it. It is the product of sentiment on the part of the workingmen, of ambition in their leaders, of general political dissatisfaction, and of cranks. It will benefit nobody but HENRY GEORGE and his immediate lieutenants: nor does it foreshadow anything, however dimly, except some change, which, if it were really regarded as a possibility of the future, not more than a tenth of his present supporters would vote for.

The sole idea with any power of animation in the canvass is that Mr. George is the special candidate of the Workingmen. But that is as empty as the idea of setting up a candidate of the Millionaires, or of the Cattle Drovers, or of the Universalists. The workingmen would be no better off under Mr. George's administration of the city's affairs than under that of Mr. Hewitt or of Mr. Roosevelt; and, if Mr. George were a good Mayor they would be no worse off, except for the shock to confidence and business which any such unexpected and cranky manifestation as his election would produce. This is the whole of the movement, and naturally the estimates which give GEORGE so large a vote will surprise and mystify the old-fashloned philosophers. But then the estimates may be wrong. We must wait and see.

Bulgaria Inflexible.

As the time has approached for the meeting of their Sobranje, or National Assembly, the Bulgarians have seemed more intractable than ever. Neither the threats of Gen. KAUL-BARS, the Russian Envoy, nor the interposition of the Porte's representative on the Czar's behalf, have prevailed on the provisional Government to postpone the election of a prince or suspend the courts martial charged with the trial of the kidnappers. Within a few days, therefore, we shall know how far Russia means to go in the enforcement of her will upon a free and sturdy people, and what pledges of help Bulgaria has received from other powers.

The Paris Figure is not likely to be made an organ of communication by the Russian Foreign Office, nevertheless the purpose imputed by that journal to M. DE GIERS may very probably be carried out. The declaration made through Gen. KAULBARS that Russia will treat the proceedings of the Foreign Minister to make known by a cir- yesterday. cular to the powers his master's conviction that active measures should be taken to bring about a more satisfactory state of things. This would be tantamount to asking the assent of the powers to a military occupation of Bulgaria, and by the replie received the Czar could at once discriminate his friends from his enemies.

That Austria will resolutely oppose a Rus sian occupation of Bulgaria has been taken for granted ever since the speech of Herr TISZA in the Hungarian Diet. Still it must be owned that no very definite assurance to the same effect has yet been elicited from Tisza's official superior, Count Kalnoky, the Minister of Foreign Affairs for both moleties of the Hapsburg dual monarchy. But Kalnoky's position has been for some time insecure, his notorious subserviency to Russia and antipathy to BISMARCK having allenated almost every element of the the position which the empire ought to take in the Bulgarian affair, Poles, Magyars, Germans, and Austrian Slavs-in a word, all the subjects of Francis Joseph are agreed; and the first unequivocal attempt of Kat-NORY to thwart their determination to give Austria an outlet on the Ægean would cause his immediate removal from office. He would probably be succeeded by the present imperial Minister of Finance, Baron von KALLAY, who is an ardent champion of the ANDRASSY programme, which aims at Austrian hegemony in southeastern Europe.

It is, indeed, incredible that a merely pro visional Government like the Bulgarian Regency should so stubbornly resist the pres sure of a great power like Russia unless ! had the most explicit and trustworthy promises of support from Vienna and Bucharest The large Russian army collected in Bessarabla would intimidate STAMBULOFF and his colleagues if they had not good reason to believe that the Czar's soldiers would have to vanquish the combined forces of Austria and Roumania before they could reach Tirnova and Sophia. With such assurances from Austria, their high-spirited attitude be comes perfectly intelligible. Upon any other theory their deflant treatment of KAULBARS would be an act of binacy.

The attempt to avert the intervention of England on Austria's side in the Bulgarian business by challenging her right to prolong any further the occupation of Egypt will an doubtedly misearry, because Bestanck wildiscourage it. The German Chancelor has repeatedly advised the British Government to transform their provisional administration of the Nile land into a formal annexation, and he is not likely to reverse his position at this time for the sake of enhancing the prestige of France, and greatly increasing the influence of that country in the Med-

It shits Business well enough to have the Paris newspapers revile the English and labor to estrange the only friends that the French possess in Europe -we say the only friends, because an alliance between a democratic republic and an autocracy like Russia would be an unnatural and short-fixed combination. But, although the Sphinx of Varzin may hold his peace until the English people have been thoroughly exasperated by the French proposal to steal the Nils country | of the White Plains people coming to this city | and enduring publication.

after having refused to fight for it, we may be sure that in the end he will favor a British rather than a Galile occupation of Egypt. So the hands of England will be left free to act in Bulgaria and on the Bosporus as her interest shall obviously prompt her.

The Etiquette of Interviews.

The charge made by Mr. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL against Mr. JULIAN HAWTHORNE IS a rather serious one. It imputes the deliberate betrayal of hospitality and private friendship for the purpose of procuring a yendible commodity in the shape of a report of a confidential chat. We trust that Mr. HAWTHORNE will be able to repel the accusation in a definite and satisfactory way, and he should lose no time about it if he wishes to be ranked among reputable journalists. His note printed yesterday in the World is

very far from offering an adequate defence. The gravamen of the charge against Mr. HAWTHORNE'S not misrepresentation, though with this also he is taxed, but unwarranted publication. Mr. Lowell avers that the reporter made him say precisely the reverse of what he did say and of what was the truth. The recollections of interviewer and interviewed are often observed to differ widely, and such divergence need not imply any intentional distortion or discoloration. But, as we have said, the gist of Mr. LOWELL's complaint is not that his opinions and impressions are perverted in Mr. HAWTHORNE'S transcript of them, but that they were elicited

under false pretences. Mr. Lowell says in the Boston Advertiser that "It never entered his head that the son of his old friend was 'interviewing ' him." Mr. HAWTHORNE, replying in the World, declares that he "had no doubt that Mr. LOWELL knew I was interviewing him for the World." Why not assign the reasons for this alleged absence of any doubt upon the subject? Did Mr. HAWTHORNE tell Mr. LOWELL that he came as the representative of Mr. JOSEPH PULITZER, and not as a friend who would respect the sanctities and decencies of private utercourse? If he did not tell him this, now was Mr. Lowell to know it? How was he latter to divine or to suspect that the son of NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE intended to

make him the victim of a commercial specu-

ation? Mr. JULIAN HAWTHORNE, we believe, is a new recruit to the ranks of working journalists, and he will perhaps plead ignorance regarding the etiquette of interviews. But there is nothing complex or recondite in the ethics of journalism, nothing that the instincts of a gentleman might not be trusted to dictate. If Mr. HAWTHORNE meant to print what Mr. Lowell said, the latter had right to the most explicit and distinct knowledge of his visitor's purpose. It is because Mr. HAWTHORNE's motivo was not made known to him that Mr. LOWELL charges his guest with a grave "breach of confidence," and declares that "on such terms society would be impossible."

Mr. HAWTHORNE violated a fundamental law of rational and reputable journalism if he obtained his interview on false pretences-if he did not clearly and fully explain the nature of his errand to the man whose words he meant to print. There was just one obvious, straightforward, and unerring mode of conveying such explanation, namely, by saying: "I am sent here by Mr. PULITZER to get your views on men and things for publication in the If a statement to that effect was made by Mr. HAWTHORNE, Mr. LOWELL has no pretext for professing ignorance of his visitor's errand. But Mr. HAWTHORNE owes it to himself, and the profession of journalism which he has recently entered, to say categorically and without delay whether he told Mr. Lowell in so many words that he was interviewing him for the World. We do not care to hear what Mr. HAWTHORNE supposed that Mr. LOWELL knew. We want to hear precisely what the former told the latter about the purpose of Sobranje as null and vold having been dis- his visit. We do not get this information in regarded by the Bulgarian Government, the | the vague and evasive piea of a "misundernext move would naturally be for the Czar's standing," which Mr. HAWTHORNE offered

The interview is sometimes a very convenient and interesting method of publishing the views of important persons; but our rule in THE SUN is to print no Interview without first submitting the copy or the proofs to the person interviewed, in order that the accuracy as well as the fairness of the report may be placed beyond question.

A Constitutional Convention.

It is generally admitted that in some respects the State Constitution needs to be amended. The only question is whether this can best be done by a convention chosen by the electors, or by a commission appointed by the Governor. The former method is essentially democratic, because a convention must spring directly from the people.

If the voters on Tuesday decide in favor of a convention, the next Legislature must by law make all proper regulations in regard to it. Austro-Hungarian population. As to To obviate one objection to a conventiou, which arises out of the protracted sittings and interminable debates of the Convention of 1867, the Legislature might limit to two months the period within which the work must be finished. The Legislature should also enact that the proposed amendments to the Constitution must be completed in season for examination by the people, and submission for approval or rejection by the voters at the general elec-

tion in 1887. Surrounded by such safeguards as the Legislature may erect, no harm and much good might spring from a convention. Those who favor a convention should on Tuesday be careful to cast a ballot bearing the words For a convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same." To give moral support to the result, the vote on this subject should be as large as possible.

Massage.

The treatment by massage to which Mr CLEVELAND is about to submit himself, in the hope of reducing his adipose, may prove very efficient. Treatises upon the theory of rubbing tell of cases full of encouragement for the President. Really, it can work wonders. It can do a great deal more than merely wear away fat and enliven the skin and harden the muscles. It can strengthen the appetite. It can brighten the eye. It can deepen the sleep. It can heighten the spirits, in vigorate the brain, and cheer the heart In short, there is scarcely a department of the numan system capable of hygienic im-

provement, which it cannot help to benefit. But there is one thing it cannot do. It cannot remove from Mr. CLEVELAND the stain put upon him by the Pan-Electric Attorney-General and his Pan-Electric jobbery. If one hundred pounds of avoirdupois should be rubbed away by the vigorous manipulation of the masseur, the

Pan-Electric mark would still remain. The sole remedy which can effect its removal is the resignation or the dismissal of the Attorney-General.

To-day, besides being Liberty Day, or Bartholdi Day, or plain Thursday, is the 110th anniversary of the battle of White Plains. There will be no celebration there, almost all

to give Liberty a good send-off. If there had en no battle of White Plains 110 years ago there might have been no Liberty Day to-day. In the rejoicing over the day the anniversary ought not to be forgotten entirely.

The recognition of Mr. Lockwood must not be regarded as political, but as the exercise of excellent migment upon the part of the President -Albuny Arous. That is very good, but here is the indication of something better, from the same article:

The President has simply hided his time in this ap-continent, as he will in others yet to be made in the The appointments yet to be made will be awaitad with true Democratic interest. We hope, though, that they won't be put off as long as DAN LOCKWOOD'S.

To-day the face of Liberty will be unveiled If Mr. GEORGE succeeds in buildozing the members of trades unions into voting for him, as he proposes to do, she will hide it again.

No buildozing.

We suppose that the real reason why the Tones supports that young, gay, and straight-out Republican, Theodore Roosevelt, for Mayor, is that it hopes eventually to sell him a ranch on Jones River. It won't work. Roose-VELT is no greenhorn.

It is a mistake to attribute to the Rev. Father Ducky a sympathy with the ideas or the electioneering of HENRY GEORGE. He is against them all.

The President is not troubling himself about That isn't fair, if Mr. CLEVELAND expects polities to trouble itself about him in the future.

Great Britain has now thirty thousand soldiers, mostly Indian, in Upper Burmah. Her army there is twice as large as the highest estimates, before Thenaw's downfall, of the force required to conquer and hold the country; yet it was announced vesterday that large renforcements are needed, and that it will take four years at least to establish British rule.

The British arms, in fact, are opposed not only by numerous bands of organized thieves and outlaws called dacoits, but also by THEnaw's relative, the Myentzein Prince, who represents the national resistance and flies the peacock flag almost within sight of Mandalay. Most of the insurgent leaders assert that they are fighting in his cause.

Many of Burmah's chief men say that, badly as Thenaw misgoverned them, they would prefer his rule to the chaos resulting from British failure to enforce laws or dispense justice. The fact is, the British sailed up the Irrawady as on a picnic, treated grave questions of civil reorganization as mere child's play, and are now waking up to the fact that they have a very big

We notice that, with perhaps the exception of Professor DE LEON of Columbia College, all the well-to-do and industrious cranks who at first supported Mr. George bave quit him. Will HEWITT get them, or will ROOSEVELT?

THE SECOND TERM.

A Skiiful Republican Politician Think Cleveland Won's Get It,

Interview with the Hon. W. W. Dudley, lately "Do you think Cleveland will be renomi-

"No. I do not. I am almost alone among my friends during the summer, and have made a careful examina tion of the possibility of opposition to Mr. Cleveland within his own party. The leaders do not like him, and the people with whom he is popular are not enthu-sinstic over him. I am confident he will not be renominated. The feeling in New York especially I know to be

Geo. Grant and His Devoted and Faithful

From the Christian Union Dr. Douglas said to a reporter of the Tribune in regard to the statement attributed to Col. Fred D Grant, that the Dector's but for attending tens. Grant in his last tilness was extended that; "I wast to say nothing on the subject. I will over it entirely with the Grant family. If Col. Grant is satisfied to make that sentencent I am satisfied. My regard for the technical is so great that I can brook anything for his sake."

The above paragraph is not only indicative of the modest devotion of Dr. Douglas to his distinguished friend and patient, but it carries with it an admirable tribute to the medical profession of an unselfish confl dence in public sentiment to right and justice.

Financial reward is not the hignest recompense for all

men. Approval of a good conscience is more than a ed fee under certain circumstances. Dr. Dougla leaves a grand legacy to his children in his faithful, un tiring skill, and more than friendly care bestowed upon this nation's greatest military leader. Gen. Grant deserved all that was bestowed upon him for his services in his contitry's peril, and every citizen should ap-preciate the disgrace to the nation that this bill should be questioned by his unworthy sons. When persons gecalloused to financial disgrace their sensibilities become so blunted they can neither appreciate nor realize the keen sousse of a delicate gratitude for such service as that rendered by Dr. Dongias, even if the bill appeara large interest on the professional capital invested from the Grant family's standpoint of estimate.

Political Speeches on Sunday.

From the Philadelphia Inquire A new and not a commendable political departure was made in New York on Sunday, when M George, the Socialists' candidate for Meaor, addresse five large public meetings. This is the first occasion when, even in the inrgely foreign city of New York Sunday was made an active working day of a point and Mr. George is the first cardidate for office who has conducted his campaign publicit on Sun-

It is a strange thing that in this land of the Puritans man whose candidacy stands for the most lawless principles and who turns Sunday into the working day of a political campuign, should have any chance what ever to become Mayor of the first city in it. His can didacy aione should be wholly impossible.

Montreal's Saciety Closed to the Fugitives.

From the Bami'ton Daily Speciate John C. Eno, the fugitive New York financier, has knocked in vain at the door of the last society in Quebec. The bonds Aldermen who have found a refuge in Canada from the justice which they so richly deserve. nave met with "congenial spirits" in Montreal. Therare representatives of the boodle Alderman class i anada as well as in the United states, and it is natural has they should fraternize with men of their own stamp; out we have to learn that society in any Canadian city has opened its arms to receive the fugit we scamps.

A Boston Statement About Mugwumps. From the Buston Journal.

"You may not believe it," said a well-known Bostoman yesterday, "but the men who have been most conspicuous in the use of money to influence elections corruptly are the men who are now declaring that rat standard of the Republican party has been lowered since they left it."

Col. Dudley on Binine, Cleveland, and Hill, From the Courier-Journal.

Mr. Blaine could carry New York agains Cleveland, but I do not think he could carry it against

Perhaps. From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Grover Cleveland will be the next President of the United States if the present Administration can tring it about. Cleveland on Liberty.

From the Washington Critics.

"Daniel," said the President, as he stood for numerically brewindow grants abstractedly out mean a scene where the horis fluide from tree to tree, here the flowers grew and fountains played, and the early of haven was over all. "Tes, are," responded Daniel, gently, We are to be in New York Thursday, I believe?"

Yes, sire." The object is to inaugurate the Bartholdi Statue, is i aire." I not to be the most prominent person in the

affair, Daniel *
Yes, sire
What is the statue, Daniel *
What is the \$1 mean, Daniel, what is the genius of the statue ?"

"Ver, signification of the property of the pro

The first bound volume of Ording that has appeared since it passed into the hands of its prescut editor confirms the opinion that it is a fresh, readable,

GARDEN CITY IN MOURNING

reparing For Mrs. Stewart's Funeral-Mrs.

While in this city gay flags and buntings are being hung out from almost every building to welcome the day and in sign of the general gladness, in Garden City black cloths and muslins are being displayed as lavishly, in token of the sorrow felt there at the death of the town's benefactress, Mrs. Cornella M. Stewart, Today more than half the houses there will be draped in mourning, and the road from the railway station to the beautiful cathedral will be through and under half-masted flags and streamers of black. The cathedral will not be draped, the principal decorations being floral, Besides the flowers sent to the house, the Gar

den City people will send flowers to the cathedral, and the decorations there are expected, to be very beautiful.

Mrs. Stewart's body still lies in Underth'ter Jackson's ice-coffin in the room where she died. This morning, in a shroud of white stilk, it will be bineed in the black velvet co-recad coffin, carried down stairs to the main hall on the first floor, and piaced on the spot where the years ago the coffin of her husband stoor.

At noon the rosewood doors of the however will be opened, and the employees of the firms and businesses which Mr. Stewart founded still mass by the coffin of his widow. They will pass down the hall and out of the house by the avenue great door through which they entered. At 10 clock the doors will be closed, only the near family, the relatives and friends of Mrs. S. ewart's remaining in the house. The friends, will occupy the pariors immediately to the left of the front door, the more distant relatives shown the right, while the family will remain, in the natior opposite the main staircase, boy and the intersection of the falls.

The Right Rev. Bishop Littly john and the Rev. Arthur Brooks will cond jet the simple services that will be held in U to house. Only the family prayers of the Episc onal Church and prayers for the family of the dead will be read. There will be very few people present at the house—the family and such I femile as Mr. Hilton and his family, and free also only less intimate, as Mrs. Gen, Grant at d her family, Mr. and Mrs. Tows, and Mrs. I leks-Lord, and the family servants making up, probably, the whole number present.

If it is clear to-day, the confin will be carried from the staiton at Gardy and the from the staiton at Gardy and the the sta

and Mrs. Tows, and Mrs. F. icks-Lord, and the family servants making up, probably, the whole number present.

If it is clear to-day, the coffin will be carried from the station at Gardy at City to the cathedral on the shoulders of Mr. Jackson's assistants, while the family and friends will follow on foot. Most of the clorgy of the discusse of Long Island will be present and in gowns and mourning search will be present from front of the coffin. It is expected that about thirty clergyness will be present. Those rives in the cathedral will occupy so he time, according as Bishop Littlepoin's or long belong or short; it will not, probably, be very long. At the end of the services the coffir will be carried down the aisle and followed by the family into the memorial chancel under the chancel of the church. There the family will remain while the undertaker's men and the necessary workmen will be ar the ceillin into the crypt. There the coffin will be placed in the lace coffin and scaled up in the sarcophagu salongsite that prepared to receive the body of Alexander T. Stewart. None of the relatives or friends, except, perhaps, Mr. Hilton, will enter the crypt.

Mr. Horace It seed is ald yesterday that Mr. Charles J. Cline's of Paris Mrs. Stewart's grandaphen, had ce' led word that he would leave Havre on Saturday next. Mr. Russell would say nothing stout Mrs. Stewart's will, or the date of its orening. He said there was a will.

THE CIVIL SERVICE MUDDLE.

The Longer Collector Magone has to do with it the More he Finds Out.

James M. Wheeler, who has been a clerk in the Custon, House for fifteen years, informed Collector Magone yesterday that, as he had passed on a examination, he objected to undergoing an other one. The Secretary of the Treasury will be informed of Mr. Wheeler's resolutio h.

William O. Fitzgerald, a deaf mute, who has been a clock for twenty-five years, was afraid that he would not be able to pass as creditable an examination as some men who left school years after he left, and the thought that

school years after he left, and the thought that he ruzht lose his place worried him. He called upon the Collector vesterday with an interpreter. The Collector made a little speech, and then the interpreter and Clerk Fitzgende sparred at each other until the latter was assured that, he was considered a good clerk and had nothing to fear.

There are some things in the civil service rules that the Collector thinks should be changed, Four men were examined a short time are, and they were all rated at above ninety per cent. The highest was sejected, and the three others were sent about their business. Shortly alterward another vacancy courred, and nine applicants were examined. The highest in this class got about seventy per cent, or twenty per cent, lower than the three who were dismissed at the previous examination. The applicant rating the highest was selected, and according to the Collector's figuring he has a poorer man than he right have had the ware deep the search of the provious examination. he has a poorer man than he thight have had if the three who were diemissed had been permitted to have another examination.

The Steam Bearing Company and the Fifty. eighth Street Botter House,

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sies As the nasheen as much said recently about a boder hous soing built by the New York Steam Company on FLity eighth street, near Madison avenue, and as your relence is near there. I desire to give you the facts, showing the policy of the Steam Company, present and future. The so called better station in Fifty-eighth street, complained of my same of the residents in that locality is ort a boiler station in the souse that they understand it Ine New York Steam Company line simply leaned small plot of ground, Sox low feet, in a block already oc cupied by temporary builtings, and is creating a tem-porary, but ornamental, building, part of which will be used for its general up-town offices, and in the recainder boilers will be erected to enable the compan te work up a business in that locality, and put us one year shead in our nequalitiance with the public in the

eldential portion of the city. It is not true, as stated by members of a committee ! e circular distributed to the public, a copy of which increase barewith, that the New York Steam Company : recting at the place referred to boilers " of sufficient capacity a al power to generate steam enough to supply this section of this city." Such a statement is unliculound shows a want of appreciation of the mognitude o

The New York Steam. Community intends to build all its steam stations on the river fronts, and with that who is has for years teen a large purchaser of dock properties and the company is to-day the largest owner of river frontage of any corporation on Mandatan Island. We cannot afford to cart coal, when we have demonstrated that we can send the manufactured article, i. ., the team, through pipes for one-tenth part of the cost of

arting the coal and taking away the naires.
It is also not true as stated in said circular that the company pro, o es to manufacture and supply gas for heat og purposes at said locality. These is at sout and entired rithout foundation. The company has never proposed or for a moment thought of manufacturing gas at that

HOBISTY. It is also not true, as stated at a meeting of the coumittee referred to and published in the papers, that "the New York Steam Company is lost now a title embor mased for funda." The New York Steam Corapany ha aiready expended over two and a half mallers of delineand has creat a no handed indebtedness. It is therefor beyond sil question, in its financial management and success, without a parallel in the history of new enter

wies in this city.

Will you therefore do me the favor to publish this as a will you to the wild tuniors and absord statements above referred to? Very respectfully yours.

Will Andrews, President.

The Dispute with Spain Settled.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 .- Ever since the issue of President Ceveland's proclamation restoring the dis-riminating duties on imports under the Spanish flag regulations have been in progress between the tinvers cents of Spain and the United States looking to an ad ustment of the points in dispute. The result is that an arresement has been entered by Spain and accepted by detection of the providing for the reciprocal and com-lete emperation of all the riminating duties of toning, r imposes in the United States into in the issuade of labs and Forto Kico upon vestels of the respective matrice and their carroles. In accordance therewith, the President today suspended his precisionation is-moving discriminating, different formings and imposts within the United States so far as regards spanish ve-des and their carroles, such suspendent to continuous ing as the reciprocal exception of Vessels becoming to Marinat the United States and States and their he United States providing for the reciprocal and comthere of the furied states and their vargous shall be mithood us the and risk, as of Cabba and Porto Rico of the beater. The furies states Munister at Mudula, a be authorized to prestate with the sometime Munica-or Foreign Adjairs, either by an agreement or a treaty o as to place the sour merion, or a consistent whiteen in filled States and Spain on a permanent facility, advan-acious to Both countries.

inteel states and Spain on a permanent floring advan-acious to both countries.

Loxious, Oct. 17.—The Times's correspondent at tastrid says that serior Moret, the Spainth Foreign limiter, and Mr. Cherry, the United States Minister, are onto to be congratulated upon the commercial arrange-tion their respective Governments have agreed upon the correspondent and a "If the American without or order as have rights for their day deviate the taste-cies. These the memoral the investor are the research of Foreign to British Manuster, on we had or fractional

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 .- John M. Thompson o with Carolina was to-day appointed a copy lat, at \$18 per animum, in the Indian Bureau, under cycl, service riles. M. Thompson is a son of Asternal Sourchary Thompson of the Transury Pepariment, whom, it has been said diseased his son from cutering the teverniment service as an employee in the Treasury, although he had passed a civil service examination. JAY GOULD HOME AGAIN.

He Predicts a Season of Prosperity-Tele-

treaph Rates will be Kept Dawn.

Mr. Jay Gould was back at his desk in the Western Union building yesterday, after an ur usually long trip of inspection over the Misseuri Pacific system. He had this to say as the result of his observations, that general bus!tiess in the localities he had visited was exceedingly satisfactory—in fact, it was approaching a boom. Traffle over the lines of his companies was limited, he said, only by the facilities. He had found it necessary to increase the equipment of the Missouri Pacific system, and one of the first things he did was to order between 4,000 and 5,000 cars. The bulk of the new cars are for freight traffic, but the order includes 150 passenger coaches and 100 locomotives. The aggregate of the contracts is over \$3,000,000. During the year about 1,000 miles of new road will have been added to the system, and at the end of the year the capital of the company per mile of road will be only \$12,000. In cases where the new road is built under a separate organization the securities of

\$12,000. In cases where the new road is built under a separate organization the securities of the concern are decosited in the Missouri Pacific treasury, and its own stock issued against the asset. Mr. Gould said he made a careful study of the shops of the company, and was pleased with the change that the strike had effected in the personnel of the men employed. The applications for places were so many that the company had an opportunity to collect such a force as it wanted. Most of the new men are young and married, and are chiefly from New Engand and New York State.

Mr. Gould aid there was nothing new in the competition was unchanged.

"I noticed in the maners." he said, "that same of the stockholders of the French company want the sable rate advanced to 25 cents. It won't be done if the Western Union can bein it. I believe that rates are down to stay down, and that the patronage can be increased and the facilities improved to a point where the business will be as profitable at the present rates as it was at the old ones. On one point I am very positive, and that is that a year from now our income from the cable business will be as increased and the facilities improved to a point where the business will be as profitable at the present rates as it was before the reduction was made. We are getting our facilities in shape to meet any rash that may be made, and I am sure the public will not buy two prices for a tiling when the same can be had for one price. We are doing the same way in Western Union by improving the plant, putting the copier wires, and spending money rash that may be employing the plant, putting the copier wires, and spending money in get the system into shape where we can do a great volume of business at a low rate and do it better than any one clee. The more I see of Western Union the more I am impressed with the value of the property. It goes everywhere, and its facilities are copable of doing everything required of it. I know that the public days and getting the plant in condition to maintai

It has most railroad stocks. The position of the company is less assailable than that of a railroad company."

In speaking of the situation generally Mr. Gould said that he was convinced that the present improvement in business would continue for a year or two at lenst, lifefering to the municipal election, he said that so far as his observation went the laboring men at the West did not take any special interest in the candidacy of Mr. George for Mayor. It had been suggested by another railroad man who has also just returned from a trip through the West that a good deal of importance was attached to the movement. Upon being told that the George movement seemed to be upon the wane, Mr. Gould exp. essed the opinion that Mr. Heweit would be elected. He added that he thought a good many itopublicans would vote for him.

Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould did not return with Mr. Gould, having gone for a trip to the North and Northwest.

THE BROKEN ROCK AT HELL GATE

moving it as Excessive. WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 .- Gen. Duane, Chief Engineer of the army, has had under considration for several days the proposals to remove 75,000 tons of broken rock from Middle Roef or Flood Rock, Heli Gate, New York, This afternoon he decided to reject all the bids, because he considered the prices asked excessive. Col. McFarland has been instructed to send out a circular letter for new proposals,

send out a circular letter for new proposals, and should the prices thus obtained be exceptional, authority has been given him to remove the rock by day labor under his immediate supervision. The bids rejected to-day are as follows:

Atlantic Dredging Company, New York—Dumned and piled on How's Back Rect, \$243,700; delivered at dock in scows, \$213,750; damped in deep water in Hell Gaie, \$209,250.

The prices of the other bidders for the same methods of disposing of the material are; Wm. 1, thapman, Brookly, \$201,750, 1242,250, and \$212,250; Morris Cummings, Dredging Company, \$241,500, 2215,625, and \$210,000; P. Samerd Ress, Jersey Chy, \$22,500, \$232,500, and \$231,000; the American Dredging Company, Linear Ress, Jersey Chy, \$262,500, and \$225,000, Indiadelphia, \$262,500, \$252,500, and \$225,000.

A DICTATOR IN MEXICO.

Mexican Newspapers in Favor of Abolishing the Presidency.

NOGALES, Arizona, Oct. 27.-The proposal of regiment Mexicans to establish a dictator-hip to re-lace the Presidency of Mexico is exciting a great deal t comment. The Mexican newspapers, with few exeptions, have esponsed the scheme and urgetts adopon. Et Moniter Fronterino says: "Gen. Dung prepared the road to the dictatorship; the

For de Mexico has outered the arena and procinius in concress is called on to sanction the will of the Cream of the Continual Conference of the Continual Conference of the Continual Conference of the Continual Conference of the Conservation of the Conservation of the Conservation of the Conservation parts, and the conservation of the Conservation parts, and the conference of the characteristic continual Conference of the Conservation of the C Mexico has entered the arena and proclaims it

Great Hemand for Miner Coin.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.-There has sprung up within the jastew months an unjiecedented demand for minor coin in the form of five-cent and one-cent pieces. he stack of which up to the time this demand began the stock of which up to the time this demand began was in the several United States depositories redundant. This stream has all trees put in circulation, and the Mant at Pintares that, which shows executed minor com-cerning and earlies that the stream of the second of the color contest of the test states remarks and the colories. The property devanded for small course to now above, the \$190,000 for discount and outsign the resolution the receivery of the Treaming has authorized the testing of whatevy proper to be required, and it is amiscipated

In be Rangua Hereafter as Yale University. New Haven, Oct. 27,-The Yale corporation eday directed the editor of the annual catalogue to an incume of Yale University hereafter in that and other flicial publications. O. T. Sherman, who has had charge

Boycotters Indicted.

FLYMOUTH, Mass., Oct. 27.-In the Superior Court the Grand Jury this afternoon reported an indict-nent against Peter McGeogh of Lynn and William Reseler of Salem for constituoy ag met the firm of Charles isrrington 4 Co. This is a well-known baycotting case a which the defen leads representing the Same organization of the Knight set Lenor, came to Plannanta and defend out the line from the boot and slice in from the lead not by the Panery of rance F. Emery and the agreement of the Markotte for the part for the case of the first forms of the first forms of the case of the first forms of the Francis F. Emery until he agreed not to use liberton's leading. The case is the first one of the kind ne New England Sists.

From the Independent.
The land, that, from the rule of kings.
In freeing us, itself innde free. Our old World Sister, to us brings Her sen plured Bream of Liberty

Unlike the shapes on Egypt's saids Unlifted by the toil worn slave On Freedom's soil with freemen's hands We rear the symbol free hands gave. O France, the beautiful! to thee

We half a later Rechampean? Rice, stately Symbol' holding forth r light and hope to all who sit In chains and darkness! flell the earth " With watch fires from the torch up it

Reveal the primal manua's still

In peace beneath thy Flour de lis,

Trace on mid-air th' Eternal Will In signs of fire: "Let man be free !! Shine far, shine free, a guiding hout A lightning flash the wreigh to smite Who shields his license with thy name!

Which Chaos heard and coased to be.

JOHN GRANALRAY WHITEHA

NEW YORK MERCHANTS IN FAVOR. A Number of them Nominated for Political

STAMFORD, Oct. 27 .- The tendency to look with political favor upon New York business men who live in Connecticut is very great this year. The latest indication of it was shown at the Republican caucus in Greenwich last night. Greenwich is naturally Democratic, but the Republicans this year hope to carry it by making strong nominations. A. Foster Higgins. who has lived in Greenwich a number of years, was asked if he would accept a nomination for Representative. He consented and was nominated. Mr. Higgins is much better known in York than in Connecticut outside of Fairfield county. If he makes things as lively in the Connecticut Legislature as he did for Warner Miller last winter in Washington, the session will not be a dull one. Mr. Higgins is the energetic member of the New York Chamber of commerce who proposes to tave New York harbor from ruln if possible. It is thought that his nomination for the Connecticut Legislature is made with the view of bringing him out as Fairfield county's candidate for the United States Senate, in case there is any great opposition to Hawley's return. Col. H. W. R. Hoyt was also nominated for Representative, and if elected will probably be chosen Speaker. He was a prominent candidate for Speaker last winter, when Electric Jack Tibbits was elected. Mr. Higgins is one of a number of New York business men who have received nominations to political office in Connecticut. Ex-Senator Bruggerhoff, a wealthy John street merchant, was nominated for the Senate from the Twelth district, but declined. H. M. Collender, the billiard table merchant of New York, but who fives in Darien, was then nominated by the Democrats for this office. Thomas M. Marion, a New York business man now living in Windham county, was nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Third district, but declined. The party then nominated Fred Hyde, a recent New York business man now living in Windham County, was nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Third district, but declined. The party then nominated Fred Hyde, a recent New York broker, who lives in Pomfret. Mr. Lounsbury, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Fourth district, has large business interests in New York, and Congressman Mitchell is a partner in one of the largest mercantile houses in the City. Oliver Hoyt, the Swamp leather morehant, has been a Senator in the Connecticut Legislature, and could have the nomination for Representative if he would Commerce who proposes to Lave New York harin the Connecticut Legislature, and could have the nomination for Representative if he would

THEODORE BRONSON'S SUICIDE.

Shooting Himself to Red at the Same Bloom of his Mother in Fairfield. FAIRFIELD, Conn., Oct. 27 .- Theodore Bronson, aged 27 years, son of Mrs. Maria T. Bron-son of Fifth avenue, New York, committed suicide this morning. He had been living with his mother this summer at the Gen. Parker what poor health had spent considerable time ishing and hunting. He had frequently shown signs of despondency. Failing to make his appearance at breakfast this morning at his usual hour, between 9 and 10 o'clock, his room was visited, and he was found lying on the bed cold and stiff. A double-barrelled fowling musket lay between his knees, with the butt resting against the footboard and the muzzle pointed at his head. He had tied one end of a cane to the trigger and fastened the other end to one of his toes, and in this way discharged one of the barrels. The charge had entered the head under the lower jaw and passed in through the brain, shattering the skuil. Mrs. Bronson took an early train for New York this morning ignorant of the death of herson. She was summoned back by telegraph. To-morrow morning the body will be sent to New York and the burial will be at Woodiawn. fishing and hunting. He had frequently shown

CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY.

Suit Brought Against the Directors of a Railroad by the Stockholders, Benjamin Foster, on behalf of himself and other stockholders of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Latayette Railroad Company, has taken proceedings in the Supreme Court against George Bliss, William A. Booth, Charles G. Landon, Melville E. Ingalis, Thomas H. Perkins, Moses Fowler, Thomas A. Morris, Samuel J. Broadwell, John S. Kennedy, W. F. Reynolds, and Theodore Cook, who are directors of the road, claiming that they fraudently conspired to damage the property and depress the assets of the road and bring about a fore closure sale, so that they could buy in the stock of the company at very cheap rates. He charges that the forecompany at very cheap rates. He charges that the forecompany at very cheap rates. He charges that the property, which they have fraudulently obtained the property, which they have fraudulently obtained the property.

that the projectly, which they have fraudulently ob-tained by missise of power, be held in trust for the stockholders.

Recently an order was procured from the Court for the examination of the directors before trial, in order that facts might be obtained to enable the plaintiff to frame his complaint. It is charged by the latter that Gov. George Headily of Ohlo was the counsel who pro-cured the foreclosure sale; and it is alleged further that he was one of the compusions, and that it was under his direction that the matters were arranged. Judge Dinolme, in Subseme Court trainbers, gester-day, is and organized for the examination of the di-rectors, mean the ground that the plaintiff had sufficient focals to frame his complaint. Joseph ii, Chonte op-powed the motion, urging that the examination was ab-solutely necessary.

Decision was reserved.

Against the City, but Not Important, by the Court of Appeals in favor of the people, in the suit against John O'Brien, as receiver of the Broadway road, was adverse to the city of New York. The sail was begun by Attorney-General O'Brien, on behalf of the people, against Mr. O'Brien, the Broadway and Seventh avenue road, the receiver and the lesses of the Broadway surface road, the Twenty-third Street Rail-tonal Company, the city of New York, and many individual persons. It is technically called an omnibus suit. It has that the receivership be continued and extended, that the rights of all persons interested he ascertained, and that all the assets of the defunct Broadway Company be murshalled and distributed to those entitled to them. The suit was brought before Justice Landon in Schenectady, on behalf of the city, Mr. Laconcho asked for a change of venue to this city. The Special Term having refused to grant its motion, the city appealed to the decision of the Gourt of Appeals, which reversel the decision of the Gourt of Appeals, which reversel the decision of the Gourt of Appeals, which reversel the decision of the Gourt of Appeals, which reversel the decision of the Gourt of Appeals, which reversel the decision of the Gourt of Appeals, which reversel the decision of the Gourt of Appeals, which reversel the decision of the Gourt of Appeals, which reversel the decision of the Gourt of Appeals, which reversel the decision of the Gourt of Appeals, which reversel the decision of the Gourt of Appeals, which reversel the decision of the Gourt of Appeals, which reversel the decision of the Gourt of Appeals, which reversely the decision of the Gourt of Appeals, which reversely the decision of the Gourt of Appeals, which reversely the decision of the Gourt of Appeals, which reversely the decision of the Gourt of Appeals, which reversely the decision of the Gourt of Appeals, which reversely the decision of the Gourt of Appeals and the Appeals of the Gourt of Appeals and the Appeals of the Appeals of the Gourt of Appeals and the Appeals of the Appeals Seventh avenue road, the receiver and the lesses of the

Receiver Paine's Compensation.

Willia S. Paine, who was receiver of the Bon Street Savings Bank prior to May, 1970, received \$12,000 and on the application of his counsel, tien. Francis C Bartow, Judge Westbrook made an order allowing him \$13 oks more for his services. His right to comper eres. It was learned that an order made in 1879 directed that the \$25,000 which he would have received up t that time should be a full compensation for his servic prior to that time. Receiver Paine says that he nev that time should be a full compensation for his service prior to that time. Receiver Faine saw that hence we wow that any such provision was contained in the ord of the tours, and as he had up to that time received a dishursed more than \$1.080,000, and had begin consisted in the four that the receiver the fair intration, he would, rather than accept \$2.50 have retired from his receivering, tien. Butlow all said that he had no receivering that my such that head had been put in the order, and supposed that the collection that my such that of both setting forth these facts. Judge Denome has many more striking out the invitation contained in an order striking out the invitation contained in the order of hothe Westbrook, and has sont the entire mater to the refereo for adjudication.

Some Things the Woman Suffragists Want

The New York State Woman Suffrage Assoion held a meeting in the Masonic Temple yesterday afternoon, to take action in regard to the coming ele tion. About 100 women were present. Resolutions wer adouted demanding suffrage for women in this city; de adouted demanding suffrage for women in this city; de-mending that women have places in the Board of Edu-cation, and recommending Mrs. Harriet Painam Nowell in great-graindaughter of Israel Painam for such a place; Potesting against the election as members of Assembly of Menasi Brennan from the Fifth district. Charles Smith from the Eighth, charles linder from the Fenth, and Jamob A. Cantor from the Twenty-flird; also asking semiour for Robert Rev Hamilton in the Fiewenth Assembly district, for James Harserty in the Twentieth, and for Jam R Shea in the result four Specifies went in a to by Mrs. Liftle Percreaus Blake. Maritha Joseph change of Fayelteville, Mrs. Caroline Gilkey Regers of Trey, Mrs. Harriet R Shantuck of his-tin, and officers. The designates will see the unveiling to-day from the steamboat John Lenox.

Judge Onderdonk's Will Contested. A petition was filed vesterday in the Surro-

gate's Court in Jamaica asking that the decree for the probating of the will of the late Horatio G. Onderdonk promine of the whi of the late Horatio to Onderdonk of Manhasser, who cled in May, leaving an estate valued at \$2.050,050, he revoked, John Omberdonk, a disinfertial son, is the petitioner. He alleges his father was not sound of mind. And that the will was improperly drawn. In the will the technique for his son John as follows: "My son John has been as the solid the late of the will be to the control of the will be the history of the way and defined, entire the late of the control of the late of the will be set to be some and described by the best of the will be set to be solid or in the testator would be sentited by the breaking of the will, but as the will without anything, none of these have taken action

In St. Agnes's Church, East Forty-third street, at noon yesterday, Dr. A. F. Brugman and Miss E. Brei as estimate. The telepts were lies formation is at Henry Wildman, M. de Mercado and F. L. Brugt other of the ground.

Reynolds's Trial for Binsphemy Postponed Col. Ingersoll, counsel for Athelst George B. Reynolds, who was in licted for blasphemy under an o New Jersey law, appeared in court in Hounton years day and obtained an adjournment of the trial to to

Nothing Like It. There is no such other compendium of news, or mirror of contamporary history as Tax Wassir Sys. 61 a Year. WILL ANY ALDERMEN PLEAD GUILTY

It Would Not Surprise Mr. Martine if they Tried to Compromise on a Fine. District Attorney Martine was asked, yeserday, whether there was any truth in the report that he had said that he had received of-

fers of a plea of guilty from some of the indicted boodle Aldermen. "None whatever," he replied. "I have received no such offers. From some communi-cations, however, I should not be surprised if offers were made, in the near future, if I should stipulate that the punishment, under the plea, would be only a short term of imprisonment, would be only a short term of imprisonment, say one year in the penitentiary, or a fine, say of \$5,000, which any of the indicted Aldermen. I have no doubt, would be quite able and willing to pay. Up to date, however, I have received no intimation even that could be construed into an offer to plead. Of course, it pleas are offered I shall not oppose the acceptance of them. But the Court must be left full discretion as to punishment. I shall make no recommendation whatever in this respect."

"When do you propose to go on again with McCabe's case?"

"Probably on Thursday next. I have received the final reports of the people's experta, Drs. MacDonald and Hamilton, as to their view of McCabe's mental condition. But as several holidays will intervene I shall not move the case until Thursday."

"It was you any objection to telling what the people's experts think of McCabe's mental condition?"

"It is said, Mr. Martine, that you have an idea of transferring some of the boodle cases to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, which opens on Monday."

"There is no foundation for the assertion. I shall re is no foundation for the assertion. I shall re is no foundation for the assertion. I shall re is no foundation for the assertion. I will not move the case on Monday. It is customary for the Court of Oyer and Terminer. I will not move the case on Monday. It is customary for the Court of Oyer and Terminer. I will not move the case on Monday. It is customary for the court of Oyer and Terminer to adjourn over from the first to the second Monday of the term, and I do not desire to infringe unon the custom.

Lawyer Newcombe had a talk with Mr. Marsay one year in the penitentiary, or a fine, say

Lawyer Newcombe had a talk with Mr. Mar-tine yesterday. The purport of it was not dis-closed.

CONFLICTING TUNNEL ROUTES.

The Projectors of Four Enlirends Under Brondway Meet In Court.

Judges Davis, Brady, and Barrett, in the Supreme Court, General Term, heard yesterday an application of the New York District Railway Company for the appointment of three commissioners to take testimony and determine whether or not the road should be constructed. The application set forth that the company had been organized under the act of 1880, and that the court had power to grant the

appointment of commissioners. Assistant Corporation Counsel Wickes argued that the act of 1880 referred to is unconstitutional, as it substitutes the order of the court confirming the report of the Commissioners in favor of the construction of the road for the consent of the authorities of the city. He also maintained that the proposed route of the District Kailway is similar to that of other companies claiming exclusive right to the atreets, and implied that the petitioning company had not the means to carry out its undertaking. Another objection was that the construction of the proposed road would take five years, during which period the excavations would be unhealthy and cause great inconvenience.

Robert Sewell declared that the Arcade Company, which had aiready spent over \$150,000 in tunnelling Broadway, had a prior right to the streets through which the District Raliway proposes to pass.

Henry D. Sedgwick said the District road would interfere with the rights of the New York Underground Raliway Company to the streets included in the proposed route. A similar representation was made in behalf of the Broadway Company, on reply, argued that these consent of the authorities of the city. He also

Broadway Connecting Understound Relinary Company.

Mr. Lowery, in reply, argued that these various companies have not compiled with the conditions of the acts under which they were incorporated, and, in any event, do not have exclusive right to the use of the streets. He held that they should wait until the Commissioners reported before making objections.

Decision was reserved.

SUNBEAMS.

-It is claimed that Joans Mesquite Defiles, who died recently in Livermore, Cal., was 110 years old. At all events she was the mother of twelve children, and her grandchildren and great-grandchildren numbered 164

Ill., has been boring for water on his farm for over twelve months. The drill is now down 400 feet, and the earth is said to be so dry that they pour water in the hole to make the drill work. -A London publisher wrote to 1,000 school

-John Hughes, a farmer near Chebause,

girls asking them to name their favorite authors. In the replies Dickens received 330 votes; 5cet; 228; Kingsley and C. M. Yonge, 91 each; Shakespeare, 73; George Ellot, 41, and other authors a less num -A Spring Hill, N. S., man thought it would be a fine thing to poison his neighbor's hens arrest and a fine of \$5. He was carning \$1 a day, but

rather than pay the amount of the fine and costs, about \$7. he served out a twenty days' term in fail -Miss Kate Sleely of West Point, Ind., set the town talking the other day by publicly thrashing Postmaster Kiser. This done she went before a Justice, pleaded guilty to an assault, was fined \$5 and costs, and paid it "like a man." The trouble grew out of a case

n which she was a witness against Kiser. -A bell in a Roman Catholic church in Suddenly i's ringing has begun again. Its notes are discordant, and the town is not happy. The new pastor ordered the bell to be rung, believing that his rould be shamed into getting a new best. The result aiready bears out his theory. -When the editor of the Arizona Sentinel

returned from a trip l'ast the other day the first thing he dil was to print the following meaty paragraph During the absence of the proprietor this journal was monthorizedly made an organ of the Democracy. It he future, as in the past, the Sentinel will always be und an independent Republican newspaper. -Simon Staggs, at the instigation of his

uncle, Slias Siaggs, attempted to possin his two brothers in Gilliam county, Or., by administering strychnine ic them in bread. The victims saved their lives by swal lowing great quantities of melted lard. Simon was ar rested and contraced the deed, saying that he and his uncle hoped to inherit the property of the brothers. -The proprietor of a Chicago dime mu emm save that a few weeks ago Mrs. Lucy Parsons applied to him for an engagement. She wanted a salary for exhibiting herself, and proposed to sell portraits of herself and the condemned Anarchists, and also copies

of the speeches made at the Havmarket meetings. The museum man decided that Mrs. Parsons was not a proper attraction for his show. -A lady who took exception to her husband's habituel was efuiness is credited with the inven-tion of a mechanical device that it is promised shall do more to induce sleep than all that orbites, chloral by drates, and even row onions have ever done. The machine looks like a very long S, and is made in hard rub-ber, with a pad on one of its moor curves. Atone end is a soft leather strap; at the other, its curve forms a handle. In use, the left hand pulls down the strapafter the instrument is placed on the neck-and the right hand laid on the handle presses down firmly, but not too firmly, the pid which rests on the caretk artery, so as to dominish the flow of blood to the brain During sie p, the brain is comparatively bloodiess. A rush of blood to the brain creates insomnia. It was not removes so much as an excess of blood in his head that

kept the Thane of Cawdor awake. The "somnolizer keeps back the blood and sleep ensues naturally. LIBERTY'S DAY. Cheers now for Liberty! This is her day. There she stands nemly, and watches the Bay, Symbol is she of the dife of the land,

Grandey colorest, her torch in her hand. strong as the rock that was ra sed for her there, Proudly uprearing her form in the air. Facing the Bay from her pedestal tall, Liberty offers a welcome to all.

What is in front? A magnificent show. A get-way where millions may cone and may 24. What is behind? A metropolis grand. Centre and type of a marvellous land. Here, where her banner is always unfurled,

Liberty stands to enlighten the world. Here may she dwell through the ages to be, Wonderful gift of the free to the free Cheers for Bartholdi, whose genius and heart Planned such a triumph of labor and art! Sculptor of freedom, his name will endure,

Cheers for thir France, a republic indeed, Prosperous, powerful, thoroughly freed! Cheers for the Frenchmen who greet us to-day Under the symbol of Liberty's away!

Even as Liberty's reign shall be sure.

Cheers, now, for Liberty! Bid her all hall! Proudly erect she has taken her stand, Strong as the propie, and great as the land. Cheers, now, for Liberty ! This is her day.

Let the whole land with bright bunting be gay.

Boaring of cannon, and rockets' red glare. Cheer her and welcome her, high in the air!